THE
Boston-Gazette,
AND
COUNTRY JOURNAL.

No. 775.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, February 12, 1770.

A LIST of the Names of *thoſe* who AUDACIOUSLY continue to counteract the UNITED SENTIMENTS of the BODY of Merchants thro'out NORTH-AMERICA; by importing Britiſh Goods contrary to the Agreement.

John Bernard,
(In King-Street, almoſt oppoſite Vernon's Head.
James McMaſters,
(On Treat's Wharf.
Patrick McMaſters,
(Oppoſite the Sign of the Lamb.
John Mein,
(Oppoſite the White-Horſe, and in King-Street.
Nathaniel Rogers,
(Oppoſite Mr. Henderſon Inches Store lower End King-Street.
William Jackſon,
At the Brazen Head, Cornhill, near the Town-Houſe.
Theophilus Lillie,
(Near Mr. Pemberton's Meeting-Houſe, North-End.
John Taylor,
(A little North of the Draw-Bridge.
Ame & Elizabeth Cummings,
(Oppoſite the Old Brick Meeting Houſe, all of Boſton.
Iſrael Williams, Eſq; & Son,
(Traders in the Town of Hatfield.
And, *Henry Barnes,*
(Trader in the Town of Marlboro'.

IT muſt evidently appear either by Importing Britiſh Goods contrary to the Agreement, or by breaking their Contract with the Merchants, that they have prefered their own little private Advantage to the Welfare of America: It is therefore highly proper that the Public ſhould know who they are, that have at this critical Time, ſordidly detached themſelves from the public Intereſt; and as they will be deemed Enemies to their Country, by all who are well-wiſhers to it; ſo thoſe who afford them their Countenance or give them their Cuſtom, muſt expect to be conſidered in the ſame diſagreeable Light.

Meſſ'rs EDES & GILL,

IT has been the general apprehenſion of all parties, among us, that the publications in Meſſrs. Mein and Fleeming's paper, have tended much, to promote that very cauſe, they were deſigned to defeat. "The great encouragement thoſe perſons received,"——and "gratitude for that encouragement," they ſo *publickly profeſſed*, gave ſome grounds to imagine, that they would have purſued a ſcheme, widely different, from the one, it ſeems, they have adopted. The "plan of their weekly paper," when propoſed, was to "be of no party"——to "publiſh & propagate with the greateſt induſtry whatever might promote THE GENERAL GOOD": How plain a deviation from this eligible plan! How did thoſe ſpecious pretences gull the good people of this province?

Meſſieurs Mein and Fleeming have ſo thoro'ly diſcovered themſelves, and their weekly efforts have, thence, been thought ſo feeble, as that a dangerous diſregard of their publications ſeems to have taken place. But I conceive, that when any thing is ſaid, tho' by the worſt of men, which is plauſible, and may deceive the unwary, that ſome ſtrictures ſhould be made to prevent any bad conſequences. Hence, I have been influenced to offer a few remarks, upon the BOSTONIAN, of Monday laſt. But before I enter upon that taſk, I would deſire Meſſrs. Mein and Fleeming to peruſe the following paſſage, in the plan of their paper, which was preſented to the Public.—— "Be independent;—your *intereſt* is intimately connected with this noble virtue;—if you depart from this, *you muſt ſink from the eſteem of the public*, to the *partial praiſe of a party, who, when their purpoſe is ſerved or defeated, may, perhaps, deſert you*; and then, HOW CAN YOU EXPECT THAT THOSE, WHOM YOU HAVE REVILED, WILL SUPPORT YOU."

The BOSTONIAN, in common with moſt of the writers, who have appeared in the Chronicle, is guilty of very illiberal reflections, wicked miſrepreſentations, and unjuſtifiable *perſonal* abuſe. However, it is not my deſign to enter upon a defence of gentlemen whoſe characters are unblemiſhed, and thereby to divert the public attention from matters of general moment, to the, comparatively, trifling concern of private individuals. If particular men are knaves, or fools, the public will ſoon find them out—but it is too late, to play the old game:——Philanthrop and many others, of leſſer note, have had their time of deception:—but what is the intereſt of America, who eſpouſe it, and who ſeek it's deſtruction, we want, at this day, but little information.

A writer who ſets out, with telling us, that "our attention has long been engroſſed *with wild chimeras*", carries "a title page that ſpeaks the nature of his volume." The objects, that have attracted our eyes, as well as the hearts of all N. America, need no further elucidation to ſhew their value and importance.—If there is any "charm" that is like to enſnare us;—any "faſcination" that ſhould be diſpelled, it is the "faſcinating charm" of imitating the inticing luxuries of thoſe who riot on the toil of others:—A great danger, a danger, that is alarming, in proportion as it is not generally perceived;—a great danger of the preſent day is, that we ſhould be allured by the affluence and ſplendor of the creatures, among us, who are inſinuating their poiſon, by increaſing their connections, and corrupting the minds of the young and unwary, with flattering expectations of eating idle bread. Here is a ſourſe of danger, my countrymen are not fully apprized of, and of a much more fatal nature, than we, in general, imagine.

The BOSTONIAN tells us, what we well knew before, namely, that "our cauſe is good": This is a conceſſion quite unexpected; and as it ſeems a generous one, we wiſh he had been more explicit in telling us what he imagined that "*cauſe*" to be. For this indeterminate mode of expreſſion, may give an opening, for future evaſion, and ſome may conjecture, that this ambiguity was deſigned for that purpoſe.

If the words "good cauſe", mean the preſent plan of non-importation, the gentleman's argument is apparently futile; nay abſurd: But if an intire exemption, from any Britiſh tax on America, is the idea affixed to thoſe words, it may be worth while to enquire, how this conceſſion ſquares with the purport of this BOSTONIAN performance. One of theſe things, it ſeems, was intended, by that "granted good cauſe," which "my countrymen" had embraced. Now if this latter conſtruction is a fair and juſt one, my fellowmen will be at no loſs by what ſtandard to examine and meaſure their paſt and future conduct.

The enquiry, then, will be reduced to a very few heads;—whether any individual is a free man, whoſe property and perſon is ſubject to a power, over whom he has no influence? Whether a ſtate can, in any ſenſe, be free, who are under a foreign, legiſlative, controul? Theſe are queſtions, which a *New-England* yeoman, with his domeſtic companions, his BIBLE and *Law-book*, can anſwer, without the *penſioned* aſſiſtance of a corrupt judge, "whoſe education was behiud the counter," and "whoſe hands are yet dirty, with ſweeping a ſhop".——Whether tamely to ſubmit to a mercileſs oppreſſion, an inſatiable tyranny; to drag out a miſerable life of ignominious vaſſalage, and bequeath the chains, he can wear no longer, to the offspring of his loins;—or nobly to hazard all that is dear, in the defence of the houſehold of his fathers and the *houſehold of his faith*, would cauſe as little deliberation, in the *breaſt* of an AMERICAN huſbandman, with his mattock and hay-fork, as it would, in the mind of a wretched miſcreant, whether to *turn from his way, and live*, or ſacrifice his country, his ſoul and his GOD, for *the mammon of unrighteouſneſs, the wages of his iniquities?*

If theſe things are true, and, if they are not, let them be confuted; I ſay, if theſe remarks are juſt, we call on the BOSTONIAN and his abettors to convince us, we are in no danger, or point out the way of relief.

To be free, we are reſolved. To obtain a great good, or defend from a deſtroying evil, without ſome danger, and ſome difficulties, is the vain expectation of the ignorant or the daſtard. For the greateſt bleſſings all good men will make the greateſt ſacrifice. This alone is a ſufficient anſwer to all the fallacious cries of the hirelings; who have been pretendedly lamenting the diſtreſſes of non-importation.

"If I aſk, ſays the BOSTONIAN, an advocate for the non importation agreement, what end it is to anſwer, I am told it is to bring about a REPEAL of the revenue laws." But, by the gentleman's leave, I, who am an advocate for the ſame agreement, would make a very different anſwer. I believe, if thoſe laws are never repealed, it will be happy for my country; and therefore, as a good citizen I wiſh their continuance. My reaſons for this creed are founded on many circumſtances, and ariſe from various conſiderations; and when I think it expedient, I ſhall enlarge on this ſubject: But, as I know there are multitudes who think, with me, I wave, for the preſent, extenſive obſervations on this head. Yet, as the BOSTONIAN, may, poſſibly chuſe to hear what anſwer, ſome others would make to his queſtion; I give him the following reply.

From a conviction, in my own mind, that America is now the ſlave of Britain; from a ſenſe, that we are every day, more and more, in danger, of an increaſe of our burdens, and a faſtment of our ſhackles, I wiſh to ſee my countrymen break off—OFF FOREVER!—all ſocial intercourſe, with thoſe, whoſe commerce contaminates, whoſe luxuries poiſon, whoſe avarice is inſatiable, & whoſe unnatural oppreſſions are not to be borne. That Americans well know their rights, that they will reſume, aſſert and defend them, are matters of which I harbour no doubt. Whether the arts of POLICY, or the arts of *war* will decide the conteſt, are problems we will ſolve, at a more convenient ſeaſon. He, whoſe heart is enamoured, with the refinements of political artifice and fineſſe, will ſeek one mode of relief;—he, whoſe heart is free, honeſt and intrepid, will purſue another, a bolder, and more noble mode of redreſs.——This reply is ſo intelligible, that it needs no comment, for explanation.

When the BOSTONIAN "obſerves, that *town* (*a ſingle one* is only mentioned) within this province would not very readily meet with a redreſs of grievances by ſuch conduct †", he ſeems to be either guilty of palpable ſophiſtry, or to have produced a caſe, no way applicable or pertinent to the times.

"That all is not gold that glitters", we are convinced of, by the *friendly* information of the BOSTONIAN, "that we have hurt our own cauſe, ſo as to loſe our *beſt friends*, and that we are in danger of fruſtrating the *intentions of Adminiſtrations* IN OUR FAVOUR"! *Riſum teneatis amici?*

"The cauſe of the repeal of the ſtamp-act" we are not ſolicitous to inquire; for we knew, at the time, and we have been confirmed ſince, that the repeal was not made on *right-principles*.

Of "the riches of the Eaſt and the Weſt"; of the "greatneſs, traffic & rivalſhip" of our neighbours, we are not envious: The genuine cauſe of their riches, greatneſs and traffic, we can well aſcribe to that induſtry, frugality and oeconomy which is more and more prevalent: And we would be far from eaſily believing thoſe are knaves and villains, whoſe intereſt is inſeperably interwoven with our own, more eſpecially, as the intelligence comes from ſuch a ſuſpicious quarter.

AN INDEPENDANT.

† Non-importation conduct is meant.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

IT was with ſingular Pleaſure I obſerv'd (in your laſt) *the good and laudable Example of the Daughters of Liberty at the North Part of the Town, in coming into an Agreement not to drink Tea 'till the Revenue Acts are repealed; an Example which at this Time, is truly worthy the Attention of every one, & more eſpecially of the fair Sex.*

This is therefore to inform the Ladies above-mentioned, that it is the ſincere Deſire of a Number of the Daughters of Liberty at the South Part of the Town, (at the Requeſt of a Number of whom this is publiſhed) that ſaid Agreement be immediately circulated from the Salutation to the Fortification. Then, and not till then, will it be manifeſt what a helping-hand the Fair Sex are able to lend their Country in its preſent Struggle. FROM A FRIEND.

In which Paper they ſpeak very contemptuous of the Meeting of the Merchants &c, and vilify Mr Molineux and other Gentlemen // Jonathan Sewall — Gov. Hutchinson. (b) page 31.

Turn to Index Vol. 7 to find Account

Void Molaſſes act pa. 9— Vol. 2 — Sea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1 Void repeal act pa. 411 Vol. 1. (a) void. Stamp Act pa. 53 Vol. 1 — meaning of the Sea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1 (c) ſee the agreement pa. 35.

Wednesday Morning last arrived here the Brigantine Rising Liberty, Capt. Cazneau from London, Capt. Cazneau bro't Prints to the 26th, December, from which we have extracted the following.

LONDON,

Nov. 4. The present Ministry have the faculty of blowing hot and cold with the same mouth. When a few merchants of London, that were hissed and pelted with dirt and mire from Temple-bar to St. James's Palace, presented an Address to the King, that Address was by the present ministry called *the sense* of the *whole* nation; but when the Freeholders of the counties of Middlesex, York, Bucks, &c. &c. &c. present their Petitions, those Petitions, so far from being esteemed by the Ministry as the *sense of the nation*, are treated with contempt, and are said to be presented only by the *scum of the earth.*

We hope the impudence of the present M—y, in calling the *petitioning* Freeholders of many of the most respectable counties in England "*the scum of the earth*", will cost those hard-hearted Court-tools as dearly as the never to be forgotten, insolent expression Sir Robert Walpole was guilty of, when he wantonly, foolishly, and unpardonably called the Merchants of the City of London, "*sturdy beggars*"; which impudent expression proved his downfall.

Several of the Military and Revenue Officers at Boston have laid violent hands upon the patriotic Otis, at a coffee-house in Boston, and have almost murdered that good man.

Nov. 7. *Notwithstanding the several threats that have been held out against the worthy and patriotick Lord Chancellor, and the many negotiations which have been set on foot concerning his high office, we are glad to find that he still holds out.*

It is reported, that the administration has come to a resolution to suffer none to remain in any employment, who should dare to differ from them on any question right or wrong, which they were determined to support, If this should be true, it is believed, Sir Fletcher Norton will will be restored to his old post of Attorney General in the King's Bench, and that Mr. De Grey (the present Attorney General) will be made Lord Keeper, in the same manner as the Earl of Northington was, before he was made Lord Chancellor.

An evening paper says, that a great Personage talking a few days ago to a Knight, who has the direction of the new-paving of the streets, paid him a compliment upon that subject; saying, that the stage coach rolled smoothly over the new pavement to the Parliament-house. The Knight said, that he wished his M—— had a new P——— H--- as well as new pavement leading to it, for that at present it was not suitable to the grandeur of this nation. The great personage replied, I have no objection to a new P——— H---, but I am determined to keep the old furniture.

We hear that the celebrated Dr. Lucas, the Irish Patriot, is shortly expected in London from Dublin, in order to lay a complaint of an extraordinary nature before his Majesty.

They write from St. John's, Newfoundland, that upwards of 300 families from Ireland had arrived there as settlers since April last, and that there is the greatest prospect of its being soon a very advantageous Colony to Great Britain.

We hear that the celebrated Mrs. Macauley was invited, by her brother Mr. Sheriff Sawbridge, at the particular request of the new Lord Mayor, to dine at Guildhall yesterday.

Nov. 10. By a letter from the Continent we hear, that Lord Holland's disorder has rendered him so weak, that he is unable to give himself any assistance, and that his physicians expect his Lordship, unless some unexpected crisis happens, cannot survive but a short time.

The North-Americans, though they have prohibited the importation of books, have paid Mrs. Macaulay the compliment of allowing the free sale of her History of England in all the Colonies; and the Ladies of America in particular read her history with great avidity, and speak of her with the greatest applause."

Nov. 14. The Earl of Chatham, the Earl of Northington, and the Lord Chancellor, are all three clearly of opinion, that the late decision of the H— of C— in delaring Colonel Lutterell a Member of their House, upon an indisputable minority of votes of the electors of the county of Middlesex, is a measure totally indefensible, and that it ought and must be *undone.*

Nov. 18. We hear that Monsieur de Francois, minister from the court of Versailles in the absence of their Ambassador, has been at great pains to persuade those whom it may concern, that the present naval preparations of his Most Christian Majesty have not the least tendency to disturb the tranquility of Europe.—Quere, If they may not be designed to disturb the tranquility of North America.

Yesterday Major Rogers, Governor of Michilimakina, lately arrived from North-America, was presented to his Majesty at St. James's, and had the honour to kiss the King's hand.

It is said there must be some mistake in the report of a great personage saying, he had no objection to a new built house, but was resolved to keep the old furniture; because, that it is so notoriously over run with stinking, biting, blood-sucking bugs, that there is much more necessity for new & clean furniture, than for a new building.

Dec. 16. On Monday Mr. Wilkes will have exactly four months to remain in the King's-Bench; the term of his imprisonment expiring on the 18th of April.

To-morrow a great number of Citizens will receive the sacrament, to qualify themselves—not *for Heaven —but to be Common-Councilmen.*

Yesterday a number of merchants in the American trade met at the Smyrna coffee-house, in St. James's-street, and from thence went together to wait on the Earl of Hillsborough, at his house in Hanover-square.

The Mordoch, Capt. Orr, from Virginia to Clyde, laden with upwards of 400 hogsheads of tobacco, is lost near Girvan in Scotland. The people of Ayrshire immediately most inhumanly plundered the ship, rifling even the sailors chests.

LONDON, December 26.

A great personage, on reading in Junius's letter, 'The fortune which made you a —, forbad you to 'have a friend; replied, "hard fortune indeed! "surely no one envies my station."

We hear the result of the many C——l C——s lately held, is a fixed resolution NOT TO DISSOLVE THE P——T.

"A young gentleman, named Mackenzie, whose father was an Admiral in the Russian service, and his brother now a Captain in the said service, died here last night at the King's-Arms inn. This gentleman acted as Interpreter to the Russian gentlemen here, and was a Midshipman in our service.

Letters arrived this day by the Lisbon mail mention an attempt having been made on the life of the King of Portugal, by shooting at him; and that the person who fired at his Majesty had been apprehended.

Letters from Vienna advise, that the Russians having greatly suffered from the want of forage and provisions, in their expedition to Bender, it had been thought expedient to recall General Panin, in order that the whole army should go into winter cantonments.

Friday an opulent merchant in this city was arrested on the Royal Exchange for 20,000 l. to which he immediately gave bail.

Promoted.] The Hon. George Monson, Esq; to be one of his Majesty's Aids de Camp. Henry Calder, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 49th regiment of foot, on the Irish establishment, in the room of Lieut. Col. Skey, who has resigned. And James Mercer, Esq; succeeds Mr. Calder as Major in the said Regiment.

Dublin, Dec. 16. Information having been received, that on the 2d instant an anonimous letter was written to Lieut. Gen. Dilkes, threatening to destroy him and his family, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Council have offered 50l. sterling reward for the discovery of the offender.

WILLIAMSBURGH, *(in Virginia) January* 3.

On Wednesday evening the Honourable the Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses, gave a ball at the Capital for the entertainment of his Excellency Ld BOTTETOURT; and it is with the greatest pleasure we inform our readers that the same patriotic spirit which gave rise to the association of the Gentlemen on a late event, as most agreeably manifested in the dress of the Ladies on this occasion, who, to the number of near one hundred, appeared in homespun gowns; a lively and striking instance of their acquiescence and concurrence in whatever may be the true and essential interest of their country. It were to be wished that all assembles of American Ladies would exhibit a like example of public virture and private œconomy, so amiably united.

Not all the Gems that sparkle in the Mine,
Can make the Fair with so much Lustre shine.

BOSTON, February 12, 1770.

Capt. Paddock in a Schooner belonging to Nantucket, left London sometime in December, and left the Land with Capt. Cazneau, bound for this Port.

On the 6th of January, 40 Leagues Westward of the Lizard, Capt. Cazneau spoke the Talbot Indiaman having been Nine Months from Madras.

Captains Jacobson, Omand, Nichols, Lyde, Davis, Roach, Bryant, Gibson, Scott, and Smith, from this Place, it is said are all arrived in London, as were also several vessels from Nantucket.

We hear a Gentleman belonging to this Town sent a Letter on board Capt. Cazneau, when he lay at Dover, which Letter is come to hand, and it is said mentions the Return of Mr. Patrick Smith and his Goods, and that he was well pleased with the Resolution of the Merchants in returning them.

We hear a Merchant in England has wrote his Correspondent here, that the American Affairs would not be taken up by Parliament, before the Month of March.

The Honorable the Commissioners of the Customs have appointed GEORGE LYDE, Esq; Collector for the Port of Falmouth.

Tuesday Night last a young Woman, supposed to be seized with a Fit, fell into the Fire, and before any Person went into the Room, was most terribly burnt; she died the next Day.

We hear from Portsmouth, That a Fishing Schooner arrived there which passed by Mount Desart, and saw a Ship ashore there, and the People stripping her to save what they could. They could not learn whether she was an outward or inward bound Vessel.

The Merchants and Traders at Philadelphia and New-York have agreed to renew their Trade and Commerce with Rhode-Island.

The Character of the late Rev. Mr. Barnard, of Marblehead, we are oblig'd to postpone 'till our next.

The New-York Papers contain a minute Detail of sundry Affrays between the Inhabitants and Soldiery quartered in that City; but it being so lengthy, we are oblig'd to omit it. vid pa. 43.

The Rev. Mr. SAMUEL LOCKE, of Sherburn, lately elected President of Harvard College, last Thursday accepted of that Trust.

The Inhabitants of the Town of Leicester, at their late Meeting, have done themselves great Honor, as they are the first Town that has met on Purpose to countenance and support the Merchants of Boston, Salem, Marblehead, and the other maritime Cities, in their Efforts to save their Country, by preventing the Importation of British Manufactures until the Revenue Acts are repealed——May their Example be followed by all the other Towns in the Province at their March Meeting, if not before.

NEW TOASTS.

The patriotic Ladies of Virginia, who have nobly distinguished themselves by appearing in the Manufactures of America, as may those of the Massachusetts be laudably ambitious of not being out done even by Virginians.

The wise and virtuous Part of the fair Sex in Boston and other Towns, who being at length sensible that by the Consumption of Tea, they are supporting the Commissioners and other famous Tools of Power, have volunta ily agreed, not to give or receive any further Entertainments of that kind, until those Creatures, together with the Boston Standing Army, are removed, and the Revenue Acts are repealed.

May the Disgrace which a late venal Assembly has bro't upon a Sister Colony be wiped away by a *Dissolution.*

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman now in London to his Friend in this Town, dated 13 *Nov.* 1769.

—As to Politics, I really cannot tell you with any Certainty what is like to be done; some Persons are very sanguine that Matters will be settled to our Satisfaction; nay that a Plan is already determined on, that the Duty on Tea will be repealed as well as on Glass, &c. but that this is really the Purpose of the Ministry I have not yet full Reason to believe. It is, however, the prevailing Opinion, that the next Sessions will redress what we with so much Justice complain of.—You may depend I shall do nothing in bringing out Goods that shall expose me to the least Chance of Censure; I have suffered much, but am determined to go through.—My Determinations to return are not at all altered *by the Measures on your side which this Day has made me acquainted with,* † and you may rely on it, the Town will gain great Credit with all those whose good Opinion is worth meriting.

† *The Merchants Meeting, when Mr. Smith and others agreed to return their Goods.*

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Nov. 16. 1769.

"As far as I am able to judge of the late Measures of the Merchants, I must think them such as are greatly adapted to the present Times; and am certain they have already answered a good Purpose. There are none here, that I have met with, who condemn them; far from it, they applaud the Spirit manifested on this occasion; and as Factors upon Factors might and would have been expected, it was most surely the prudentest Step that could be taken."——

From the Monthly Review for October 1769.

Art. 12. *Letters to the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillsborough,* from Governor Bernard, General Gage, and the honourable his Majesty's Council for the Province of Massachusetts-Bay. With an Appendix, containing divers Proceedings referred to in the said Letters. 8vo. 3s. Almon. 1769.

"WE have here authentic Documents from whence to form a competent Judgment of the late Disputes between the Governor on one Part, and the Council of the Province on the other, in Regard to the providing Quarters for the King's Troops, sent to Boston, to protect the Officers of the Revenue. In our Opinion, the Gentlemen of the Council have greatly the Advantage over the Governor and the General, with Respect to the Solidity and Force of the Arguments used by them, in the Course of the Controversy; and have compleatly vindicated themselves from the Charges brought against them by the Officers of the Crown, in their Letters to Lord Hillsborough."

(For JUNIUS's *Piece which had such a great Run in England, see the* SUPPLEMENT.)

On WEDNESDAY next,
At TEN o'Clock.
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room in Queen-Street,

A Variety of Goods as usual.—

Also, a likely Negro Boy and Girl, both of them about 18 Years of Age, and sold for no Fault. The Negroes will be put up exactly at Twelve o'Clock.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

On FRIDAY next, the 16th Inst.
At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be sold by Public Vendue at the Auction Room in Queen-Street,

A great Variety of Hard Ware

Goods, &c. consisting of a large quantity of sleeve Buttons, coat & breast Buttons, both Metal & Mohair, steel and white Metal shoe and knee Buckles, an Assortment of Saddlery, brass Sconces, Locks and Hinges, Knives and Forks, Scissars, superfine Razors, Needles, a large quantity of Whips, Tea Chests, fine Tea Kettles, Lamps, Coffee Potts, large Copper Kettles, large hard Ware Mettal fish Dishes and Covers, brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Surgeons Lancets and instruments in cases, brass Rings, steel, white mettal and silver Thimbles, a large quantity of Mohair and Twist, with many other articles, all which may be seen the Day before the sale, which will be put up in such Lots as will best suit the Shopkeepers or Purchasers J. Russell, Auctioneer.

On Thursday the 15th Inst.
At ONE o'Clock.
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street.

40 Boxes of LEMMONS.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

A Very likely Negro Child, of a proper Age to be given away. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

SINCE the patriotic Merchants of Boston, after having, in vain, uſed the moſt gentle and generous Meaſures to perſuade the few "audacious Importers" to comply with the agreement of non-importation, have at laſt proceeded publickly to expoſe and cenſure them as Enemies to their Country, and have "fervently wiſhed" all who are exerting themſelves in the glorious Cauſe of Liberty to break off all Intercourſe with them—— I cannot help expreſſing my Surprize at finding Meſſi'rs Fleets (whom I had always looked upon as friends of Liberty) publiſhing in their Evening Poſt of Monday laſt, a pompous Advertiſement of *William Jackſon*, audaciouſly informing the injured Public, that he has now to ſell at his Store at the *Brazen-Head*, (a Sign remarkably ſignificant) a Variety of thoſe coſtly imported Superfluities, which have for ſome Years paſt been the Bane of this Country; and eſpecially, that he has all thoſe Articles, except Painter's Colours, upon which the new *American Revenue* are raiſed. 'Tis true, the Man has not been ſo hardy as to mention in his Advertiſement when he imported thoſe Goods, but may we not reaſonably conclude he did it *very lately*? Yes, I think ſo. Therefore I ſay, I am much ſurprized at Meſſi'rs Fleets extraordinary conduct in printing this audacious Advertiſement, as it is ſo contrary to the deſire of the reſpectable Body of Merchants, and ſo greatly aſſiſting of and encouraging theſe Importers in their unreaſonable and deteſtable Oppoſition. However, let Meſſi'rs Fleets be what they may, I truſt you, Gentlemen, will never affront your Cuſtomers with publiſhing in your Paper any ſuch Advertiſement for *William Jackſon*, nor for any audacious *Brazen-headed* Importer whatever. RUSTICUS.

Middleſex, Feb 7, 1770.

[*We have the beſt Authority to aſſure the Public, that Meſſi'rs* Fleets, *for the Reaſons above aſſign'd, have refuſed any further Continuation of Mr.* Jackſon's *Advertiſement, and returned his Money.*]

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

IF Mungo Nettleham is of Importance enough to be conſulted at Head-Quarters upon Junius's Letter, and to have any Regard paid to his Opinion, We ſhall ſoon hear of as great an Outcry againſt the London Evening-Poſt, as againſt your Supplement of Feb. 29 1768. If Mungo carried with him the Charleſtown and Salem Codes, he will be able to prove that the Printer may be try'd in the Sheriffdom of Bute or Kinkardin; where, if I'm not miſtaen, a more mickle Jury may be found than in the County of Middleſex. As to a Chiefy, doubtleſs Mungo can find there, as here, one *on whom he can depend as well as on himſelf*. But I believe the vile Fellow is at length ſeen to be what you painted him in your Supplement, and *is treated with the Contempt he deſerves*. Beſides, the Doctrine of *ſummary* Ways, which Sir Mungo and his Second were ſo very fond of here, ſeems to be adopted at Head-Quarters, in all Caſes where the Conſciences of a Jury might make a Puzzle. O. G.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

THE Boſton Chronicle chatechiſt having had his full ſwing, I now inform the public in the plaineſt manner, that there were 12 hogſheads of earthen ware, excepting perhaps as much glaſs as might have half filled one, mixed with the ware in ten of them, ſhipped on account of Mr. John Gardner of Portſmouth, for Boſton; of which, at Mr. Gardner's requeſt, I took the care, and paid about 32*l*. 6*d*. ſterl. duties, as has been before publiſhed. Of all theſe particulars I fully inform'd the collector, and have the utmoſt right to believe he did the ſame to the chatechiſt. Let the world then judge of the ſincerity of this candid detector, or rather of the great ſcarcity of ſolid materials in his poſſeſſion, to blacken the characters of the *well diſpoſed* committee, as the dirty ſcribblers in that ſcurrilous paper have ironically, however juſtly termed it. SAMUEL DASHWOOD.

Extract of a Letter from Bowdoinstown, at the Eaſtward, dated February 1, 1770.

"*ON the 8th of laſt Month we had the greateſt Inundation ever known here; the Tide roſe 30 or 40 Feet above its uſual height, (ſome ſuppoſe above 50 Feet) which has done incredible Damage;—Kennebeck River is broke up as far down as Swan Iſland;—two double Saw Mills and one Griſt Mill are entirely carried away from Brunſwick Falls, and two other Saw-Mills a little above, and partly carried away their great Dam and all the Logs they had in the River; and now it can't be known where the Falls are, for all is made level with the Ice, which is computed to be 40 Feet thick, hove one upon the top of another;—As to Kennebeck it is incredible to relate its Aſpect; a large Store Houſe belonging to Dr. Gardiner of Boſton, was carried away and lodged down the Narrows on the Back of Swan-Iſland, and his Pot-Aſh Houſe moved to the Back of Glidden's Houſe, (now Smith's) and the Water was near even with the Roof of the Griſt-Mill;—Henry McCauſland's Houſe is carried off and lodged on the great Sands; ſeveral Barns, Hay, &c. together with a number of Sheep were alſo carried off by the Current;—the Inhabitants were greatly diſtreſſed, ſome of whom were taken out of their Beds in Canoes; and Veſſels which were floated from off the Stocks and carried away on high Land.—This Flood was not wholly owing to the Freſhet, but an amazing high Tide coincided therewith, which made the Water riſe 10 Feet extraordinary for ſeveral Days together, till it got to the aſtoniſhing height above-mentioned. The River is now filled with Ice, Boards, Shingles, Trees, Canoes, Logs, Hay, Ruins of Houſes, &c. and in ſhort, to deſcribe all the Devaſtation occaſioned by the Torrent would ſeem more like a Romance than a Truth.—In Cohaſſeconte the Stream was no way remarkable.*"—

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in a Southern Colony, to his Friend in this Town, dated February 1770.

"YOUR Boſtonians ſhine with renewed Luſtre—The laſt Efforts made by them was indeed *like themſelves*, full of Wiſdom, Prudence and Magnanimity—Such a Conduct muſt ſilence every pretended Suſpicion, and baffle every vile attempt to calumniate their noble and generous Struggles in the Cauſe of AMERICAN LIBERTY—Not only the Philadelphia Farmer, but every Farmer muſt and *will* applaud the noble Sacrifice made by the Boſton Merchants, and ſtand ready to ſeal with their Blood the ſolemn Covenants they have zealouſly entered into. While, if no greater Curſe befall thoſe vile Wretches who have perfidiouſly broken thro' their honourable Engagements; the Blackneſs of Obſcurity at leaſt ſhall cover them from the Poſſibility of Favour or Affection from their much injured and enraged Country——Nobler Days or Deeds were never ſeen than at this Time. But that we may live to ſee Days of a more grateful aſpect—full of Peace and Happineſs, prays your's, &c."

The following is a Copy of the Agreement of the Ladies in this Town, againſt drinking TEA, untill the Revenue Acts are repealed.

Boſton, January 31, 1770.

AT a Time when our invaluable Rights and Privileges are attacked in an unconſtitutional and moſt alarming Manner, and as we find we are reproached for not being ſo ready, as could be deſired, to lend our Aſſiſtance, we think it our Duty perfectly to concur with the true Friends of Liberty, in all the Meaſures they have taken to ſave this abuſed Country from Ruin and Slavery: And particularly, we join with the very reſpectable Body of Merchants and other Inhabitants of this Town, who met in Faneuil Hall the 23d of this Inſtant, in their Reſolutions, totally *to abſtain from the Uſe of* TEA: *And as the greateſt Part of the Revenue ariſing by Virtue of the late Acts, is produced from the Duty paid upon Tea, which Revenue is wholly expended to ſupport the American Board of Commiſſioners: We the Subſcribers do ſtrictly engage, that we will* totally *abſtain from the Uſe of that Article, (Sickneſs excepted) not only in our reſpective Families; but that we will abſolutely refuſe it, if it ſhould be offered to us upon any Occaſion whatſoever. This Agreement we cheerfully come into, as we believe the very diſtreſſed Situation of our Country requires it; and we do hereby oblige ourſelves religiouſly to obſerve it, till the late Revenue Acts are repealed.*

To the above agreement, the Miſtreſſes of their reſpective families (only) are come in, to the Number of 300.

N. B. In the above Number, the worthy Ladies of the higheſt Rank and Influence (that could be waited on in ſo ſhort a time) are included.

Choice Capers and Anchovys, by the Keg or ſingle Pound,

TO BE SOLD BY

Archibald Cunningham,

At his Shop near the Draw-Bridge, Fore-ſtreet, Boſton.

ALSO,

New Raiſins and Turkey Figgs by the Cask.

CURRANTS, Citron, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Rice, Oatmeal and Barley, Piemento per Cwt. Pepper, Almonds, Salt-Petre, Indigo, Starch, Pipes, Lyn Shoes, Wine Glaſſes by the Groce, Allum, Ginger, Copperas per Caſk, Redwood and Logwood per 100, Kippen's Snuff per Dozen, Kippen's Tobacco, Bohea-Tea per Doz. or leſs Quantity, Chocolate, Loaf and brown Sugar, Crown Soap, Muſtard per pound or in Bottles, long-handled Hearth Bruſhes, Florence Oyl per Cheſt or ſingle Flaſk.

With a good Aſſortment of Glaſs, Stone and Cream-colour'd Ware, Delph Bowls from half a Pint to three Quarts, by the Dozen or ſingle.

N. B. A Quantity of NUTMEGS to be ſold cheap at ſaid Shop.

Joſeph Croſwell, *Taylor*,

HATH remov'd to a Shop the South Side of King-Street, adjoining to Mr. Peck, Watch-Maker, juſt below Mr. Gerriſh's Auction-Hall, Court-Square.

Thoſe Gentlemen who favour him with their Cuſtom, will be ſerv'd in the beſt Manner, and on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

TO BE SOLD,

By John Lucas, Baker,

At the South End;

A Large Quantity of Ship-Bread, baked this Winter for want of better Employ, which I will ſell cheap for Caſh or Credit. As I would fain live and riſe up my Place as a Baker, and be able to bear my Proportion of Government Expence, I will ſell Bread cheaper for Caſh, than any Bread-Importer in Town.

N. B. I would adviſe my young Brethren in this Branch of Buſineſs, to buy Wheat inſtead of Flour, that we might not be ſuperceded in this Branch of Buſineſs.

ALL Perſons having Accounts open with the late Company of Meſſieurs Richard and Joſeph Billings, are once more deſired to come and ſettle the ſame with the Subſcriber. And all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Company, may expect to be ſued at April Court without Diſcrimination. J. TURELL.

Stray'd or ſtolen, a red-and-white

Spaniel Dog, named Spring, with long Ears, and ſhort bruſhy Tail. Any Perſon who finds ſaid Dog, and brings him to the Printers, ſhall receive a Guinea Reward.

INDIGO.

A Few Caſks choice INDIGO, to be ſold at Warehouſe No. 5, on the Long Wharff, by the Caſk, 100 wt. or Dozen. Alſo, New-York Butter'd Bread, a few Loaves double-refin'd Sugar, Flour, Iron Stoves, &c.

TO BE SOLD

On THURSDAY next.

By Benjamin Church,

At his uſual Place of Sale;

A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz.

BRoad Cloths, Foreſt Cloths, Kerſeys, Ratteens, Cambblets, Tammies, Iriſh Holland, Checks, Red Picken, Callicoes, Stampt Cotton Linnen, Kenting, Linnen and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Mens and Womens Hoſe, Breeches Patterns, &c. Some Houſe Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Silver Watches, &c. &c.

N. B. A beautiful Mahogany Caſe of Draws Cheſt upon Cheſt, Beds, Chairs, Tables, &c. &c.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the proprietors of Lanesborough, in the county of Berkſhire, (legally warned) holden on the firſt day of March 1769, *ſaid proprietors granted a tax of £.209 towards building the Meeting-Houſe. Alſo at the ſame meeting granted a tax of 9 on each right in ſaid town, to make and repair the road.—Alſo at a legal meeting of ſaid proprietors holden on the 10th day of July* 1769, *granted a tax of Ten Pounds to pay the coſt of fixing the place for the meeting-houſe. And whereas there are ſome of ſaid proprietors delinquent, and have not paid ſaid taxes. The whole or ſome part of each of the following original rights are delinquent, viz.* No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 75, 78, 79, 80, 81, 84, 86, 88, 89, 90 & 93.——*Theſe are therefore to notify all ſuch delinquents, that their lands will be ſold at public vendue (as the law directs) at the houſe of Mr. James Loomis, innholder in ſaid town, on Thurſday the 29th day of March next, at Ten o'clock before-noon, and ſo by adjournment, if need be, from time to time, until the whole be ſold, unleſs ſaid taxes, with the charges, be paid to Mr. Nehemiah Bull, treaſurer, before ſaid day of ſale, for the uſe and purpoſes above-mentioned.*

Lanesborough, 24, Jan. 1770. James Loomis, John Powell, Andrew Squier, } *Committee for ſale of delinquent proprietors lands.*

Daniel Mac Neill,

Sadler & CapMaker from *Dublin*,

INFORMS his Cuſtomers and others, in Town and Country, That he has removed from his Shop below the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe, to a Shop oppoſite the South Door of the Town-Houſe in King-Street, BOSTON,—Where he makes and ſells the following Articles at the loweſt Rate for Caſh, viz. Neat welted and plain Hunting Saddles, Foreſt Saddles without Iron or Wood, much eſteemed for Eaſe, Ladies Hunting Side Saddles, Gold and Silver Lac'd Furniture, Livery Furniture, Piſtol Caſes and Holſters with Furniture, Saddles and Bridles of all Sorts, Morocco and Buff Sword Belts, Portmanteaus and Saddle Bags, with every Article in the Saddlery Branch, in the neateſt and genteeleſt Manner, with Fidelity and Diſpatch: As he has had the Advantage of many Years Practice in the moſt principal Shops in Dublin & Towns adjacent, will engage to make any Piece of Work as compleat as can be imported: All Favours received will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant,

DANIEL MAC NEILL.

TO BE SOLD,

Seven Whale-Boats, Try Kettles,

and other ſorts of Whale Geer. Enquire of the Printers.

ON TUESDAY NEXT,

Will be Sold by public Vendue, at the New Auction Room at the Foot of Royal-Exchange Lane, Over Mr. THOMAS WALLEY's Store,

A Variety of Goods,——Among which are, A Variety of Broad Cloths, Forreſt Cloths, Kerſeys, Beaver Coatings, Cambleis, Cambleteens, Plaids, black Breeches Patterns, Worſted Hoſe and Caps, Mens and Boys Hatts, Scarlet Baize, Barcelona and other Handkerchiefs, Iriſh Linnens of different qualities, ſtrip'd Hollands, Checks, Callimanco Shoes, Mettal Buttons, with ſome other Hard Ware Goods—Blankets, Ruggs, Feather Beds, &c. &c.——Alſo ſix Mohogany Chairs, and a large Scale Beam to be ſold at private Sale.

WILLIAM HUNTER, Auctioneer.

On Tueſday Evening next, at Five o'Clock preciſely.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN. *from*

Schooner Nancy, Bartlett, Dominica, Sloop Betſey, Parſons, Dominica & St. Euſtatia; Brig Boſton, Morton, Surranam; Brig Riſing Liberty, Cazneau, London.

CLEARED OUT. *for*

Schooner Maſſachuſetts Ninety-Two, Laha, Halifax. Schooner Ranger, Bowles, New-London.

OUTWARD BOUND. *for*

NONE.

Buried in the Town of Boſton ſince our laſt, Eight Whites. One Black.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Twelve.

High Water at Boſton, *for this preſent Week,*

Monday, 16 *m. after* 1		*Friday*, 30 *m. after* 4	
Tueſday, 6 *m. after* 2		*Saturday*, 20 *m. aft.* 5	
Wedneſday, 50 *m. aft.* 2		*Lord's-day*, 9 *m. aft.* 6	
Thurſday, 40 *m. aft.* 3		*Laſt Qr.* 17 *Day*, 9 *Mor.*	

|| Gov. Barnard & Governor Hutchinson ¶ This reſpires to the ſpirited Conduct of the Inhabitants with regard to the Importers of Goods, and thoſe who Broke the agreement & See their Names pa. 33. ✓ See in Index Vol. 2 to Find Merchants agreement & See pa. 23–25. ✕ pa. 25.

Laid. Revenue Act. pa 735 Vol. 1. (1) See Eſtabliſhment of the Board. pa. 748 Vol. 1. & their Commiſſion page 253. Vol. 2. (2) the Libel on Barnard pa. 38 Vol. 2.

THE Eſtate of Mr. *Samuel Kneeland*, late of *Boſton*, Printer, deceaſed, being rendered Inſolvent, and Six Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts—The Commiſſioners appointed by the honorable *Foſter Hutchinſon*, Eſq; Judge of Probates for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive and examine ſaid Claims——GIVE NOTICE, that they ſhall attend ſaid Service at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in *Boſton*, on the ſecond Wedneſday of this and the five following Months from Six to Nine o'Clock, P.M. *Boſton, Feb.* 3, 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given unto the proprietors of New-Fane, or any of them that held their titles under the grant of New-Hampſhire, that on July 20, 1764, the ſame land by his Majeſty's order in council of that date, fell within the limits of the province of New-York: And on the 25th day of December 1766, your grants under the government of New-Hampſhire were forfeited for want of ſettlement. And on the 8th day of January 1767, I the ſubſcriber in behalf of the propriety obtained a grant of the above-ſaid townſhip in my own right, the condition of the ſaid grant obliging me to diſtribute to the grantees under New-Hampſhire their proportion of ſaid land, they paying me their proportion of the expence that I have been at in obtaining this grant, and a proper ſurvey under the government of New-York, which expence amounts to 9d. per acre on ſaid land, which money I have been out of for this three years and better: This is therefore to warn and give lawful notice to the above propriators, or any one of them, forthwith to apply to me the ſubſcriber at my houſe in Boſton, on or before the 10th day of March next, and pay me ſaid money, and receive their proportion of land; and in caſe they neglect or refuſe to pay ſaid money by ſaid time, they may depend that they ſhall never have ſaid land, nor any part thereof; but I will ſell ſaid land for ſaid charges. Pray Gentlemen excuſe me for not giving you further Notice, as I know not who you are, nor where you dwell; but as I have waited long enough, I'm determined to wait no longer.

Boſton, January 24, 1770. GILES ALEXANDER.

N. B. *Said Alexander has alſo to ſell* 30,000 *acres of choice good unimproved lands on the weſt ſide of Connecticut river, within* 20 *miles of Northfield, pleaſantly ſituated on a large river, part interval, and part upland, perhaps as good as any land on the continent, at ſix ſhillings per acre together, or in ſmall lots, as beſt ſuits the purchaſers. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, ſhall have their choice out of ſaid land, firſt come firſt ſerved; good warrantee Deeds ſhall be given to ſaid land, as any title can be given under his Majeſty's grants in ſaid government of New-York.*

Fór *PHILADELPHIA*,

THE Schooner DOLPHIN, *Nathaniel Shiverick*, Maſter.—Some Freight will be wanted from *Philadelphia* to *Boſton*. Any Perſons inclining to Freight may be further informed, by applying to *William Homes*, at Store No. 2, South Side of the Town Dock.

The Intelligence-Office,

Oppoſite the Golden-Ball lately kept by BENJ. LEIGH, is now kept by

Grant Webſter,

ALL Perſons who have any Buſineſs to be tranſacted there, may depend on being ſerved with Fidelity & Diſpatch.

There is to be ſold at ſaid Office,

Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Wines of ſeveral Sorts, black Handkerchiefs, new and ſecond-hand Rigging, Sails, Cables and Anchors, Pitch and Turpentine, new and ſecond-hand Veſſels of different Sorts & Sizes, ſeveral very good Farms near the Town, and ſeveral Houſes in it, Male and Female Negroes, ſeveral ſecond-hand Chaiſes, Lignum Vitæ, Mahogany, ſeveral very good Watches, and many other Articles cheap for Caſh.

N. B. Goods of any Kind are taken in and ſold at ſaid Office on reaſonable Commiſſions.

To be ſold by Public Vendue on Thurſday the firſt Day of March next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. Moſes Bennet, innholder, in Fiſh-Street, at the North End of Boſton.

A Dwelling-Houſe and Land,

and a Piece of Paſture Land, ſituate on Copps-Hill ſo called.—A Dwelling-Houſe and Land in Prince-Street, alſo a Dwelling-Houſe and Land on the North Weſt Side of Middle-Street, all in ſaid Boſton, and which may be viewed any Time before the Sale, which is to begin exactly at 12 o'Clock at Noon of ſaid Day.—Alſo to be ſold by public Vendue at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. ——— Bond, innholder, in Leiceſter, in the County of Worceſter, on Thurſday the 12th Day of April next, (if not ſold before at private Sale) One Farm ſituate in ſaid Leiceſter aforeſaid, containing about 250 Acres.—Alſo a Farm ſituate in Spencer, containing about 300 Acres, with a Dwelling-Houſe and Barn on each of them.—The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon of ſaid Day.—Alſo to be ſold a Dwelling-Houſe and Land with a convenient Shop before the ſame in Fiſh-Street, on the North-Side of Dr. Clark's Alley ſo called.—Enquire of William Clark and Elizabeth Mayhew, of Boſton aforeſaid, Executors of the laſt Will of John Clark, Eſq; deceas'd, who are fully empowered to diſpoſe of the ſame.

Boſton, Feb. 2, 1770.

Taken up laſt Monday, between

Point Shirley and Boſton, a Cable and Anchor. The Owner deſcribing the Marks and paying Charges may have them again. Inquire of the Printers.

To be Lett, on reaſonable Terms,

a convenient Brick Dwelling-Houſe, oppoſite Mr. Robert Gould, in Back-Street. Inquire of Mr. Joſeph Jackſon, at Store No. 20, Long-Wharfe.

Convenient Boarding for Gentlemen,

near the Centre of the Town. Inquire of the Printers —Alſo a handſome ſecond-hand Chaiſe to be ſold Cheap.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
And Sold by THOMAS LEVERETT in Cornhill;

A REPLY

To Dr. *Chandler*'s 'Appeal Defended:'

Wherein his Miſtakes are rectified, his falſe Arguing refuted, and the Objections againſt the *planned American Epiſcopate*, ſhewn to remain in full Force, notwithſtanding all he has offered to render them invalid.

With an APPENDIX,

Containing a brief Narrative, powerfully adapted to teach the COLONIES what they may expect, ſhould EPISCOPALIANS *ever* have the SUPERIORITY in Influence.

By CHARLES CHAUNCY, D. D.
Paſtor of the Firſt Church in BOSTON.

†§† A few of Dr. CHAUNCY's Anſwer to Dr. CHANDLER's Appeal to the Publick, and his Remarks on the Biſhop of LANDAFF's Society Sermon, may be had at the above Place.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Jonas Coolidge late of Watertown, deceas'd, are deſired to make immediate Payment to Jonas Coolidge of ſaid Watertown, Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate: And all to whom ſaid Eſtate is indebted, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to ſaid Adminiſtrator, for Adjuſtment.

To be Sold for Want of Employ.

A ſtout, ſtrong, healthy Negro

Boy. 18 Years of Age, fit for Town or Country. Enquire of the Printers.

RED-Oak Hogſhead Stayes, White-Oak Barrel ditto, Shingles, Clapboards, Hand-Spikes, Shaken Hogſheads, and Pine Bolts, to be ſold on the Long Wharf at Charleſtown.

TO BE SOLD,

Laying on the greateſt Country Road, leading from Boſton through the Province, and ſituated in what is called Little-Cambridge, within ſix Miles of Boſton, the following Farms or Tracts of Land, viz.

No. 1. ABOUT 35 acres of choice land, about 30 rods front, and 240 rods deep, with a good orchard, chiefly mowing land, with a handſome new barn, with floors above and below, and compleatly fitted for all ſort of cattle: Alſo a ſhed of 75 feet long, finiſhed in like manner with the barn: Likewiſe a chaiſe-houſe & ſtable of 40 feet by 20, finiſhed for carriages, and ſtalls for four horſes, and will contain 8 tons of hay, together with a handſome large hanging garden, with 5 flats, each 40 feet ſquare, with ſteps of the beſt Connecticut ſtone, and containing as good fruit as any in the province, with a well and a pump that is never dry, and a Cellar that is already compleat of 40 feet by 50, and a ſtore-houſe on the road of 40 feet by 20, with a cellar under the whole, very commodiouſly ſituated and fitted for a large dealer, together with many other conveniences not mentioned.

No. 2. About 25 acres adjoining the above, about 25 rods front and 200 rods deep, with a handſome new houſe with 8 rooms, one of them 36 feet by 18, now improved, and may be, as one of the beſt taverns in the province, with a good convenient yard and barn, for horſes and cattle, with a good well of water.

No. 3. About 15 acres adjoining, about 30 rods front, and 50 rods rear, with a good houſe of 6 rooms, a good barn and ſlaughter-houſe, and a good well and garden; alſo a number of good fruit trees, the whole choice mowing ground.

No. 4. About 15 acres the oppoſite ſide, 20 rods front and 150 deep, chiefly choice mowing-land, and a good orchard.

No. 5. About 20 acres adjoining the ſame, 25 rods front and 150 deep, chiefly choice mowing-land, each diviſion well watered and fenced.

Alſo a piece of land in the ſame pariſh, of about three acres, with a good houſe, barn, try-houſe, and well, ſuitable for a tallow-chandler and ſoap-boiler, together with ſeveral other tracts of land in the ſame town.

Any perſon or perſons inclineable to purchaſe the whole or any part of the above-deſcribed premiſes, may know the price and terms of pay, by enquiring of JOHN DENNIE, at his houſe or ſtore in Cambridge.

Made and Sold by *Iſaac White*,

at the North-End, oppoſite the Salutation—Beſt Tallow Candles, Mould and Dip'd and Bayberry-wax Candles, all as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.

N. B. Tallow by the Barrel.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Monday the 19th Day of February next, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon;

THE Real Eſtate of Captain Peter Bourn, late of Boſton, Mariner, deceaſed, conſiſting of one large Dwelling-Houſe, an Out-Houſe, Warehouſes and Wharf, formerly belonging to the Eſtate of Elder Cheevers. ſituated near the Sign of the Two Parlarverers, at the North End, Boſton. Any Perſon that hath a mind to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to John Ballard or Ruth Bourn, Executors to ſaid Eſtate, who have proper Inſtructions from the Superior Court to diſpoſe of the ſame.

N. B. The Sale to be on the Premiſes.

Boſton, January 29, 1770.

C A S H

TO be given for good PEARL and POT-ASH, for damaged Pot-Aſh, and for Black Salts, by

GEORGE ERVING,
At his Store in King-Street.

Where is to be Sold very cheap for Caſh—The beſt Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, juſt imported.—Alſo, Poland and Common Starch, which has been imported upwards of Sixteen Months.

Boſton, December 26, 1769.

WHEREAS there are divers matters neceſſary to be tranſacted by the Twenty Aſſociates of the Lincolnſhire company reſpecting their lands, which are not mentioned in the warrant of their preſent meeting. The committee of ſaid propriety being duly authoriſed thereto, hereby notify ſaid proprietors to meet on Wedneſday the 14th day of March next, at the Vernon Tavern in Boſton, at ſix o'clock, P. M. then and there to vote on the following articles.

1. To chooſe a Moderator, Proprietor's Clerk, Treaſurer, and other officers that may be tho't neceſſary.

2. To determine on any further ſurveys of the ſaid land and iſlands, as ſaid propriety may think fit.

3. To give ſuch further directions to the ſtanding committee of ſaid propriety reſpecting the ſurveying of the townſhip already begun, and other the lands and iſlands, and to make ſuch further proviſions reſpecting the ſettlers complying with their agreements, as they may think fit.

4. To determine whether the proprietors will make ſale of any more of their lands, to defray the charges of the company, or raiſe ſuch monies as may be wanted, by taxes.

5. To determine whether the proprietors will refund the taxes already collected, out of the money that ſhall be raiſed by the ſale of the lands.

6. To determine whether the proprietors will draw lots for their reſpective proportions of the lands in the townſhip now laid out, and called by the name of Cambden, & alſo of the iſlands belonging to the ſaid propriety.

7. To determine whether they will leaſe any of the necks of lands, or mill-ſtreams, and upon what terms.

8. To determine whether the proprietors will allow the ſettlers to improve the meadows for a limited ſeaſon.

9. To ſequeſter a lot for the ſupport of the goſpel-miniſtry.

10. To ſequeſter a lot for the ſupport of a ſchool or ſchools.

11. To make grants to the clerk, and committee for their reſpective ſervices.

12. To conſider and determine whether the proprietors will give any premiums to any ſettlers that may make greater improvements than they are obliged to by their contracts.

13. To chooſe a committee to examine the accounts of the clerk and treaſurer.

14. To confirm all paſt tranſactions of the propriety and the committee.

And whereas there may be divers perſons who are intereſted in ſaid propriety, and may not be ſenſible of the ſame, the names of the Twenty original Aſſociates are hereafter expreſs'd, and all who can make any claim under any of them, are deſired to give their attendance in perſon, or by attorney, at the aforeſaid time and place.

The Twenty original Aſſociates were,

12	John Smith	1	Jableel Brenton,
13	Joſe. Appleton, and Thos. Fayerweather,	2	John Clark,
		3	Samuel Brown,
14	Henry Franklyn,	4	Thomas Fitch,
15	Gilbert Bant, and Benja. Bromfield,	5	Adam Winthrop,
		6	Saml. Thaxter,
16	William Clarke,	7	Oliver Noyes,
17	John Oulton,	8	Stephen Minot,
18	Jonathan Waldo,	9	Samuel Weſtbrook,
19	Cornelius Waldo,	10	Anthony Stoddard,
20	John Jeffries.	11	Thomas Smith,

By Order of the Committee,
NATH. APPLETON, Prop. Clerk.

To be ſold cheap for Caſh, Wholeſale or Retail, in Wing's-Lane,

A Quantity of Canadian Reed Deer-Skins in the Hair. Raccoons and dreſſed Sable, ſuitable for Ladies Muffs. Enquire of Levi Jennings Hatt-Maker on the Exchange, King-Street, Boſton, or the Printers hereof.

Sperma Cæti Candles

Warranted equal to any, and ſuperior to moſt that is made, To be Sold by

Joſeph Palmer,

At his Store on Minot's T.

ALSO,

STrain'd Sperma-Ceti Oil for burning in Lamps by the Barrel, Sugars by the Barrel or ſmaller Quantity, Green Coffee, Chocolate warranted good, Pitch, Roſin, Engliſh Duck, *Beſt Iſle Shoal Dumb Fiſh, &c. &c.* (6w.)

TO BE SOLD,

A few Casks of Claret, a few ſmall

Caſks of French Brandy, and ſome beſt Caſtile Soap in Boxes. Enquire of JOHN HOMER, at Store No. 2, on the Long-Wharff. tbctf.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting Houſe*. He alſo ſells the *beſt Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldſmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Eſq'rs; Wharff, by the large or ſmall Quantities.—Alſo all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be warranted good, and ſold at the cheapeſt Rates.—Caſh given for Cocoa.

Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the beſt Manner.

ALSO, Choice COCOA and Cocoa Nut Shells.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL. *in Queen-Street.* 1770.

From the London Evening-Post, Dec. 16. 1769.

When the Complaints of a brave and powerful People are observed to encreaſe in Proportion to the Wrongs they have ſuffered; when, inſtead of ſinking into Submiſſion, they are rouſed to Reſiſtance, the Time will ſoon arrive at which every inferior Conſideration muſt yield to the Security of the Sovereign, and to the general Safety of the State. There is a Moment of Difficulty and Danger, at which Flattery and Falſhood can no longer deceive, and Simplicity itſelf can no longer be miſled. Let us ſuppoſe it arrived. Let us ſuppoſe a gracious, well-intentioned Prince, made ſenſible at laſt of the great Duty he owes to his People, and of his own diſgraceful Situation; that he looks round him for Aſſiſtance, and aſks for no Advice, but how to gratify the Wiſhes, and ſecure the Happineſs of his Subjects. In theſe Circumſtances it may be Matter of curious Speculation *to conſider, if an honeſt Man were permitted to approach a King in what Terms he would addreſs himſelf to his Sovereign. Let it be imagined, no Matter how improbable, that the firſt Prejudice againſt his Character is removed, that the ceremonious Difficulties of an Audience are ſurmounted, that he feels himſelf animated by the pureſt and moſt honorable Affections to his King and Country, and that the great Perſon, whom he addreſſes, has Spirit enough to bid him ſpeak freely, and Underſtanding enough to liſten to him with Attention. Unacquainted with the vain Impertinence of Forms, he would deliver his Sentiments with Dignity & Firmneſs, but not without Reſpect.*

SIR,

IT is the misfortune of your Life, and originally the cauſe of every reproach and diſtreſs, which has attended your government, that you ſhould never be acquainted with the language of Truth, until you heard it in the complaints of your People. It is not, however, too late to correct the error of your education. We are ſtill inclined to make an indulgent allowance for the pernicious leſſons you received in your youth, and to form the moſt ſanguine hopes from the natural benevolence of your diſpoſition. We are far from thinking you capable of a direct, deliberate purpoſe to invade thoſe original rights of your ſubjects, on which all their civil and political Liberties depend. Had it been poſſible for us to entertain a ſuſpicion ſo diſhonourable to your character, we ſhould long ſince have adopted a ſtile of remonſtrance very diſtant from the humility of complaint. The doctrine included by our laws, *That the King can do no wrong*, is admitted without reluctance. We ſeparate the amiable good-natured Prince from the folly and treachery of his ſervants, and the private virtues of the man from the vices of his government. Were it not for this juſt diſtinction, I know not whether your Majeſty's condition, or that of the Engliſh nation, would deſerve moſt to be lamented. I would prepare your mind for a favourable reception of truth, by removing every painful, offenſive idea of perſonal reproach. Your ſubjects, Sir, wiſh for nothing but that, as *they* are reaſonable and affectionate enough to ſeparate your perſon from your government, ſo *you*, in your turn, ſhould diſtinguiſh between the conduct, which becomes the permanent dignity of a King, and that which ſerves only to promote the temporary intereſt and miſerable ambition of a Miniſter.

You aſcended the throne with a declared, and, I doubt not, a ſincere reſolution of giving univerſal ſatisfaction to your ſubjects. You found them pleaſed with the novelty of a young Prince, whoſe countenance promiſed even more than his word, and loyal to you not only from principle, but paſſion. It was not a cold profeſſion of allegiance to the firſt Magiſtrate, but a partial animated attachment to a favourite Prince, the native of their country. They did not wait to examine your conduct, nor to be determined by experience, but gave you a generous credit for the future bleſſings of your reign, and paid you in advance the deareſt tribute of their affections. Such, Sir, was once the diſpoſitions of a people, who now ſurround your throne with reproaches and complaints. Do juſtice to yourſelf. Baniſh from your mind thoſe unworthy opinions with which ſome intereſted perſons have laboured to poſſeſs you. Diſtruſt the men, who tell you that the Engliſh are naturally light and inconſtant;—that they complain without a cauſe. Withdraw your confidence equally from all parties; from miniſters, favourites, and relations; and let there be one moment in your life in which you have conſulted your own underſtanding.

When you affectedly renounced the name of Engliſhman, believe me, Sir, you were perſuaded to pay a very ill-judged compliment of one part of your ſubjects, at the expence of another. While the natives of Scotland are not in actual rebellion, they are undoubtedly intitled to protection; nor do I mean to condemn the policy of giving ſome encouragement to the novelty of their affections for the Houſe of Hanover. I am ready to hope for every thing from their new-born zeal, and from the future ſteadineſs of their allegiance. But hitherto they have no claim to your favour. To honour them with a determined predilection and confidence, in excluſion of your Engliſh ſubjects, who placed your family, and, in ſpite of treachery and rebellion, have ſupported it upon the Throne, is a miſtake too groſs, even for the unſuſpecting generoſity of youth. In this error we ſee a capital violation of the moſt obvious rules of policy and prudence. We trace it, however, to an original bias in your education, and are ready to allow for your inexperience.

To the ſame early Influence we attribute it, that you have deſcended to take a Share not only in the narrow Views and Intereſts of particular Perſons, but in the fatal Malignity of their Paſſions. At your Acceſſion to the Throne, the whole Syſtem of Government was altered, not from Wiſdom or Deliberation, but becauſe it had been adopted by your Predeceſſor. A little, perſonal Motive of Pique and Reſentment was ſufficient to remove the ableſt Servants of the Crown; but it is not in this Country, Sir, that ſuch Men can be diſhonoured by the Frowns of a King. They were diſmiſſed, but could not be diſgraced. Without entering into a minuter Diſcuſſion of the Merits of the Peace, we may obſerve, in the imprudent Hurry with which the firſt Overtures from France were accepted, in the Conduct of the Negociation, and Terms of the Treaty, the ſtrongeſt Marks of that precipitate Spirit of Conceſſion, with which a certain Part of your Subjects have been at all Times ready to purchaſe a Peace with the natural Enemies of this Country. On *your* Part we are ſatisfied that every Thing was honourable and ſincere, and if E——d was ſold to F—e, we doubt not that your M——y was equally betrayed. The Conditions of the Peace were Matter of Grief and Surprize to your Subjects, but not the immediate Cauſe of their preſent Diſcontent.

Hitherto, Sir, you had been ſacrificed to the Prejudices and Paſſions of others. With what Firmneſs will you bear the Mention of your own?

A Man not very honourably diſtinguiſhed in the World commences a formal Attack upon your Favourite, conſidering nothing, but how he might beſt expoſe his Perſon and Principles to Deteſtation, and the national Character of his Countrymen to Contempt. The Natives of that Country, Sir, are as much diſtinguiſhed by a peculiar Character as by your Majeſty's Favour. Like another choſen People, they have been conducted into the Land of Plenty, where they find themſelves effectually marked, and divided from Mankind. There is hardly a Period, at which the moſt irregular Character may not be redeemed. The Miſtakes of one Sex find a Retreat in Patriotiſm; thoſe of the other in Devotion. Mr. Wilkes brought with him into Politicks the ſame liberal Sentiments by which his private Conduct had been directed, and ſeemed to think that, as there are few Exceſſes, in which an Engliſh Gentleman may not be permitted to indulge, the ſame Latitude was allowed him in the Choice of his political Principles, and in the ſpirit of maintaining them.—— I mean to ſtate, not intirely to defend his Conduct. In the Earneſtneſs of his Zeal, he ſuffered ſome unwarrantable Inſinuations to eſcape him. He ſaid more than moderate Men would juſtify; but not enough to entitle him to the Honour of your M——y's perſonal Reſentment. The Rays of Royal Indignation, collected upon him, ſerved only to illuminate, and could not conſume. Animated by the Favour of the People on one Side, and heated by Perſecution on the other, his Views and Sentiments changed with his Situation. Hardly ſerious at firſt, he is now an Enthuſiaſt. The coldeſt Bodies warm with Oppoſition, the hardeſt ſparkle in Colliſion. There is a holy miſtaken Zeal in Politics as well as Religion. By perſuading others, we convince ourſelves. The Paſſions are engaged, and create a material Affection in the Mind, which forces us to love the Cauſe for which we ſuffer.—Is this a Contention worthy of a King? Are you not ſenſible how much the Meanneſs of the Cauſe gives an Air of Ridicule to the ſerious Difficulties, into which you have been betrayed? The Deſtruction of one Man has been now, for many Years, the ſole Object of your Government, and if there can be any Thing ſtill more diſgraceful, we have ſeen, for ſuch an Object, the utmoſt Influence of the executive Power and every miniſterial Artifice exerted without Succeſs. Nor can you ever ſucceed, unleſs *he* ſhould be imprudent enough to forfeit the Protection of thoſe Laws, to which you owe your C—n, or unleſs your Miniſters ſhould perſuade you to make it a Queſtion of Force alone, and try the whole Strength of Government in Oppoſition to the People. The Leſſons *he* has received from Experience will probably guard him from ſuch Exceſs of Folly; and in your M——y's Virtues we find an unqueſtionable Aſſurance that no illegal Violence will be attempted.

Far from ſuſpecting you of ſo horrible a Deſign, we would attribute the continued Violation of the Laws, and even this laſt enormous Attack upon the vital Principles of the Conſtitution, to an ill-adviſed, unworthy, perſonal Reſentment. From one falſe Step you have been betray'd into another, and as the Cauſe was unworthy of you, your Miniſters were determined that the Prudence of the Execution ſhould correſpond with the Wiſdom and Dignity of the Deſign. They have reduced you to the Neceſſity of chooſing out of a Variety of Difficulties;—to a Situation ſo unhappy, that you can neither do wrong without Ruin, nor right without Affliction. Theſe worthy Servants have undoubtedly given you many ſingular Proofs of their Abilities. Not contented with making Mr. Wilkes a Man of Importance, they have judiciouſly transferred the Queſtion from the Rights and Intereſts of one Man to the moſt important Rights and Intereſts of the People, and forced your ſubjects, from wiſhing well to the Cauſe of an Individual, to unite with him in their own. (1) Let them proceed as they have begun, and your M——y need not doubt that the Cataſtrophe will do no Diſhonor to the Conduct of the Piece.

The Circumſtances to which you are reduced will not admit of a Compromiſe with the Engliſh Nation. Undeciſive, qualifying Meaſures will diſgrace your Government ſtill more than open Violence, and, without ſatisfying the People, will excite their Contempt. They have too much Underſtanding and Spirit to accept of an indirect Satisfaction for a direct Injury. (1) Nothing leſs than a Repeal, as formal as the Reſolution itſelf, can heal the Wound, which has been given to the Conſtitution, nor will any thing leſs be accepted. I can readily believe that there is an Influence ſufficient to recall that pernicious Vote. (2) The H— of —— undoubtedly conſider their Duty to the C—n as paramount to all other Obligations. To *us* they are only indebted for an accidental Exiſtence, and have juſtly transferred their Gratitude from their Parents & their Benefactors;—from thoſe, who gave them Birth, to the Miniſter, from whoſe Benevolence they derive the Comforts and Pleaſures of their political Life;—who has taken the tendereſt Care of their Infancy, relieved their Neceſſities without offending their Delicacy, and has given them, what they value moſt, a virtuous Education. But if it were poſſible for their Integrity to be degraded to a Condition ſo vile and abject, that, compared with it, the preſent Eſtimation they ſtand in is a State of Honour and Reſpect, conſider, Sir, in what Manner you will afterwards proceed. Can you conceive that the People of this Country will long ſubmit to be governed by ſo flexible a H— of ——! It is not in the Nature of human Society, that any Form of Government, in ſuch Circumſtances, can long be preſerved. In ours the general Contempt of the People is as fatal as their Deteſtation. Such, I am perſuaded, would be the neceſſary Effect of any baſe Conceſſion made by the preſent H— of ——, and, as a qualifying Meaſure would not be accepted, it remains for you to decide whether you will, at any Hazard, ſupport a Set of Men, who have reduced you to this unhappy Dilemma, or whether you will gratify the united Wiſhes of the whole People of England by diſſolving the Parliament.

Taking it for granted, as I do very ſincerely, that you have perſonally no Deſign againſt the Conſtitution, nor any Views inconſiſtent with the Good of your Subjects, I think you cannot heſitate long upon the Choice, which it equally concerns your Intereſt, and your Honor to adopt. On one Side, you hazard the Affections of all your Engliſh Subjects; you relinquiſh every Hope of Repoſe to yourſelf, and you endanger the Eſtabliſhment of your Family forever. All this you venture for no Object whatſoever, or for ſuch an Object, as it would be an Affront to you to name. Men of Senſe will examine your Conduct with Suſpicion; while thoſe who are incapable of comprehending to what Degree they are injured, afflict you with Clamours equally inſolent and unmeaning. Suppoſe it poſſible that no fatal Struggle ſhould enſue, you determine at once to be unhappy, without the Hope of a Compenſation either from Intereſt or Ambition. If an E—ſh K— be hated or deſpiſed, he *muſt* be unhappy; and this perhaps is the only political Truth, which he ought to be convinced of without Experiment. But if the Engliſh People ſhould no longer confine their Reſentment to a ſubmiſſive Repreſentation of their Wrongs; if, following the glorious Example of their Anceſtors, they ſhould no longer appeal to the Creature of the Conſtitution, but to that high Being who gave them the Rights of Humanity, whoſe Gifts it were Sacrilege to ſurrender, let me aſk you, Sir, upon what Part of your Subjects would you rely for Aſſiſtance!

The People of Ireland have been uniformly plundered and oppreſſed. In Return, they give you every Day freſh Marks of their Reſentment. They deſpiſe the miſerable Governor you have ſent them, becauſe he is the Creature of Lord Bute; nor is it from any natural Confuſion in their Ideas, that they are ſo ready to confound the Original of a King with the diſgraceful Repreſentation of him.

The Diſtance of the Colonies would make it impoſſible for them to take an active Concern in your Affairs, if they were as well affected to your Government as they once pretended to be to your Perſon. They were ready enough to diſtinguiſh between *you* and your Miniſters. They complained of an Act of the Legiſlature, but traced the Origin of it no higher than to the Servants of the Crown: They pleaſed themſelves with the Hope that their S---r---n, if not favourable to their Cauſe, at leaſt was impartial. The deciſive, perſonal Part you took againſt them, has effectually baniſhed that firſt Diſtinction from their Minds. They conſider you as united with your Servants againſt America, and know how to diſtinguiſh the ſ——r——n and a venal Parliament on one Side, from the real Sentiments of the Engliſh People on the other. Looking forward to Independence, they might poſſibly receive you for their King; but, if ever you retire to America, be aſſured they will give you ſuch a Covenant to digeſt, as the Preſbytery of Scotland would have been aſhamed to offer to Charles the Second. They left their native Land in Search of Freedom, and found it in a Deſart. Divided as they are into a Thouſand Forms of Policy and Religion, there is one Point in which they all agree: They equally deteſt the Pageantry of a King, and the ſupercilious Hypocriſy of a Biſhop.

It is not then from the alienated Affections of Ireland or America, that you can reaſonably look for Aſſiſtance; ſtill leſs from the People of E---l---d, who are actually contending for their Rights, and, in this great Queſtion, are Parties againſt you. You are not however deſtitute of every Appearance of Support: You have all the Jacobites, Nonjurors, Roman Catholics, and Tories of this Country, and all Scotland without Exception. Conſidering from what Family you are deſcended, the Choice of your Friends has been ſingularly directed; and truly, Sir, if you had not loſt the Whig Intereſt of England, I ſhould admire your Dexterity in turning the Hearts of your Enemies. Is it poſſible for you to place any Confidence in Men, who, before they are faithful to you, muſt renounce every Opinion, and betray every Principle, both in Church and State, which they inherit from their Anceſtors, and are confirmed in by their Education? whoſe Numbers are ſo inconſiderable, that they have long ſince been obliged to give up the Principles and Language which diſtinguiſhed them as a Party, and to fight under the Banners of their Enemies? Their Zeal begins with Hypocriſy, and muſt conclude in Treachery. At firſt they deceive; at laſt they betray.

As to the Scotch, I muſt ſuppoſe your Heart

(1) Preferring either to the declaratory act, ſee page 792 Vol 1— or to the Tea act pa. 735. Vol 1.

§ To King George 3d. He was Educated by L.d Bute = England ‡ France = Majeſty * Mr Wilkes ✓ In his paper all, north Briton N°45 ‖ L.d Bute † Crown ⁂ Houſe of Commons ⁋ Engliſh King. ‼ Soiereign

and p. 124 Vol 2 ‼ the ſpeaking of Col Luttrel in y.e Houſe of Com.ons ſee page 535—538—550. Vol. 9.

Understanding so byassed, from your earliest Infancy, in their Favour, that nothing less than *your own* Misfortunes can undeceive you. You will not accept of the uniform Experience of your Ancestors; and when once a Man is determined to believe, the very Absurdity of the Doctrine confirms him in his Faith. A bigotted Understanding can draw a Proof of Attachment to the House of H——n[over] from a notorious Zeal for the House of Stuart, and find an Earnest of future Loyalty in former Rebellions. Appearances are however in their Favour; so strongly indeed, that one would think they had forgotten that you are their lawful K[ing], and had mistaken you for a Pretender to the C---n. Let it be admitted then that the Scotch are as sincere in their present Professions, as if you were in Reality not an Englishman, but a Briton of the North, you would not be the first Prince of their native Country against whom they have rebelled, nor the first whom they have basely betrayed. Have you forgotten, Sir, or has your Favourite concealed from you that Part of our History, when the unhappy Charles (and he too had private Virtues) fled from the open avowed Indignation of his English Subjects, and surrendered himself at Discretion to the good Faith of his own Countrymen. Without looking for Support in their Affections as Subjects, he applied only to their Honour, as Gentlemen, for Protection. They received him, as they would your M——y, with Bows, and Smiles, and Falsehood, and kept him until they had settled their Bargain with the English Parliament; then basely sold their native K[ing] to the Vengeance of his Enemies. This, Sir, was not the Act of a few Traitors, but the deliberate Treachery of a Scotch Parliament representing the Nation. A wise P[rince] might draw from it two Lessons of equal Utility to himself. On one Side he might learn to dread the undisguised Resentment of a generous People, who dare openly assert their Rights, and who, in a just Cause, are ready to meet their So-----n in the Field. On the other Side, he would be taught to apprehend something far more formidable;--a fawning Treachery, against which no Prudence can guard, no Courage can defend. The insidious Smiles upon the Cheek would warn him of the Canker in the Heart.

From the Uses, to which one Part of the Army has been too frequently applied, you have some Reasons to expect, that there are no Services they would refuse. Here too we trace the Partiality of your Understanding. You take the Sense of the Army from the Conduct of the Guards, with the same Justice with which you collect the Sense of the People from the Representations of the Ministry. Your Marching Regiments, Sir, will not make the Guards their Example either as Soldiers or Subjects. They feel and resent, as they ought to do, that invariable, undistinguishing Favour with which the Guards are treated; while those gallant Troops, by whom every hazardous, every laborious Service is performed, are left to perish in Garrisons abroad, or pine in Quarters at home, neglected and forgotten. If they had no Sense of the great original Duty they owe their Country, their Resentment would operate like Patriotism, and leave your Cause to be defended by those to whom you have lavished the Rewards and Honours of their Profession. The Prætorian Bands, enervated and debauched as they were, had still Stength enough to awe the Roman Populace: But when the distant Legions took the Alarm, they marched to Rome and gave away the Empire.

On this Side then, which ever Way you turn your Eyes, you see nothing but Perplexity and Distress. You may determine to support the very Ministry, who have reduced your Affairs to this deplorable Situation: You may shelter yourself under the Forms of a P——t, and set your People at Defiance. But be assured, Sir, that such a Resolution would be as imprudent as it would be odious. If it did not immediately shake your Establishment, it would rob you of your Peace of Mind forever.

On the other, how different is the Prospect! How easy, how safe and honourable is the Path before you! The English Nation declare they are grossly injured by their Representatives, (1) and solicit your M—— (2) to exert your lawful Prerogative, and give them an Opportunity of recalling a Trust, which, they find, has been so scandalously abused. You are not to be told that the Power of the H—— of —— is not original, but delegated to them for the Welfare of the People, from whom they received it. A Question of Right (3) arises between the Constituent and the Representative Body. By what Authority shall it be decided? Will your M—— interfere in a Question in which you have properly no immediate Concern? It would be a Step equally odious and unnecessary, Shall the Lords be called upon to determine the Rights and Privileges of the Commons? They cannot do it without a flagrant Breach of the Constitution. Or will you refer it to the Judges? They have often told your Ancestors, that the Law of Parliament is above them. What Party then remains but to leave it to the People to determine for themselves? They alone are injured; and since there is no superiour Power to which the Cause can be referred, they alone ought to determine.

I do not mean to perplex you with a tedious (1) Argument upon a Subject already so discussed, that Inspiration could hardly throw a new Light upon it. There are, however, two Points of View, in which it particularly imports your M—— to consider the late Proceedings of the H—— of ——. By depriving a Subject (2) of his Birthright, they have attributed to their own Vote an Authority equal to an Act of the whole Legislature; and, tho' perhaps not with the same Motives, have strictly followed the Example of the long Parliament, which first declared the Regal Office useless, and soon after, with as little Ceremony, dissolved the House of Lords. The same pretended Power which robs an English Subject of his Birthright, may rob an English K[ing] of his C[row]n. In another View, the Resolution of the H—— of —— apparently not so dangerous to your M——, is still more alarming to your People. Not contented with divesting one Man of his Right, (3) they have arbitrarily conveyed that Right to another. (4) They have set aside a Return as illegal, without daring to censure those Officers who were particularly apprized of Mr. Wilkes's Incapacity, not only by the Declaration of the H——, but expressly by the Writ directed to them, and who nevertheless returned him as duly elected. They have rejected the Majority of Votes, (5) the only Criterion by which our Laws judge of the Sense of the People; they have transfered the Right of Election from the Collective to the Representative Body; and by these Acts, (6) taken separately or together, they have essentially altered the original Constitution of the H—— of ——. (7) Versed, as your M—— undoubtedly is, in the English History, it cannot easily escape you, how much it is your Interest, as well as your Duty to prevent one of the three Estates from encroaching upon the Province of the other two, or assuming the Authority of them all. When once they have departed from the great constitutional Line, by which all their Proceedings should be directed, who will answer for their future Moderation? Or what Assurance will they give you that, when they have trampled upon their Equals, they will submit to a Superior? Your M—— may learn hereafter, how nearly the Slave and Tyrant are allied.

Some of your Council, more candid than the rest, admit the abandoned Profligacy of the present H—— of ——, but oppose their Dissolution upon an Opinion, I confess not very unwarrantable, that their Successors would be equally at the Disposal of the Treasury. I cannot persuade myself that the Nation will have profited so little by Experience. But if that Opinion were well founded, you might then gratify our Wishes at an easy Rate, and appease the present Clamour against your Government without offering any material Injury to the favourite Cause of Corruption.

You have still an honourable Part to act. The Affections of your Subjects may still be recovered. But before you subdue *their* Hearts, you must gain a noble Victory over your own. Discard those little personal Resentments which have too long directed your public Conduct. Pardon this Man the Remainder of his Punishment, and if Resentment still prevails, make it, what it should have been long since, not an Act of Mercy, but Contempt. He will soon fall back into his natural Station—a silent Senator, and hardly supporting the weekly Eloquence of a News-Paper. The gentle Breath of Peace would leave him on the Surface, neglected and unremoved. It is only the Tempest that lifts him from his Place.

Without consulting your Minister, call together your whole Council. Let it appear to the Public that you can determine and act for yourself. Come forward to your People. Lay aside the wretched Formalities of a K[ing] and speak to your Subjects with the Spirit of a Man, and in the Language of a Gentleman. Tell them you have been fatally deceived. The Acknowledgement will be no Disgrace, but rather an Honour to your Understanding. Tell them you are determined to remove every Cause of Complaint against your Government; that you will give your Confidence to no Man who does not possess the Confidence of your Subjects; and that you will leave it to themselves to determine, by their Conduct at a future Election, whether or no it be in Reality the general Sense of the Nation, that their Rights have been arbitrarily invaded by the present H—— of —— (1) ——; and the Constitution betrayed. They will then do Justice to their Representatives and to themselves.

These Sentiments, Sir, and the Stile they are conveyed in, may be offensive perhaps, because they are new to you. Accustomed to the Language of Courtiers, you measure their Affections by the Vehemence of their Expressions; and when they only praise you indirectly, you admire their Sincerity. But this is not a Time to trifle with your Fortune. They deceive you, Sir, who tell you that you have many Friends, whose Affections are founded upon a Principle of personal Attachment. The first Foundation of Friendship is not the Power of conferring Benefits, but the Equality with which they are received, and may be returned. The Fortune which made you a K[ing] forbad you to have a Friend. It is a Law of Nature which cannot be violated with Impunity. The mistaken P[rince], who looks for Friendship, will find a Favorite, and in that Favorite the Ruin of his Affairs.

The People of En[gl]and are loyal to the House of Ha[no]ver, not from a vain Preference of one Family to another, but from a Conviction that the Establishment of that Family was necessary to the Support of their Civil and Religious Liberties. This, Sir, is a Principle of Allegiance equally solid and rational, fit for Englishmen to adopt, and well worthy of your M——y's Encouragement. We cannot long be deluded by nominal Distinctions. The Name of Stuart, of itself, is only contemptible;—armed with the Sovereign Authority, their Principles were formidable. The Prince, who imitates their Conduct, should be warned by their Example; and while he plumes himself upon the Security of his Title to the Crown, should remember, that as it was acquired by one Revolution, it may be lost by another. vid. pa. 116. JUNIUS.

In a London Paper of December 26, is part of an Answer of MODESTUS to JUNIUS — the following is an Extract.

——*Not contented with arraigning your government falsly, this sower of sedition thinks it little to attack your M——'s character. I waive the consideration of that sacredness which surrounds the persons of Kings. To Junius nothing is sacred. But I congratulate your M——y on that intrinesis of virtue, which forces him to seek, in an unnatural and absurd construction, that ground of cavil which the whole tenour of your life leaves him destitute of, in fact.* ——After mentioning the Demand of a Pardon for Wilkes, Modestus adds, ——*But this punishment, tho' it is rather a mock on justice than a punishment, your M—— is intreated, is ordered to remit, and you are menaced if you do not. You are accused of barbouring a mean resentment against a contemptible wretch, and of adopting the resentment of your Ministers. You have heard that this man is so much beneath your notice, that to punish him is degrading your M——. In the intercourses of life, private persons often put up with grosi insults from their inferiors on motives of this nature; but a King cannot act upon such principles; and the very argument made use of to persuade your M—— to pardon, is an unsurmountable dissuasive from pardoning. This is not a case in which you are personally concerned, though your sacred person was insulted. It strikes at the very root of good government. And if such crimes are suffered to pass, there is an end of society. Who is there that needs be instructed in this? For what are Magistrates established, rank, respect, and subordination preserved? If the lowest can, with impunity, revile, and falsly revile the Highest, it were better to be such a man as Wilkes, than the Monarch of a great and glorious Nation. Had your M—— been born in a private station, and the same malice directed against you, your sword would have done you justice on the miscreant, unless a regard for religion and the laws of the land had restrained you. Shall not then that law avenge the head of the state for an injury by which the state, and every individual in it is disgraced? I, in the name of your subjects, for ourselves, for our posterity, and for all we hold dear, request, implore, nay demand, that you will not fully the fairest flower of your Crown, by extending your pardon to a crime, which, in its consequences, may involve us all in ruin, and which has already produced very fatal effects; and we profess our deep sorrow, that the punishment inflicted by law has been so little adequate to the offence. From that fatal source springs the daring insult which has been offered your M—— to-day.*

In the same style of menace by which your M—— is commanded to pardon Wilkes, you are ordered to dissolve P——t because the H. of C. judged him unworthy to sit among them. I will not urge the clownish and cruel impropriety of seeking from you a vengeance against those who shewed themselves sensible of the outrages offered to you, and in behalf of the person who offered them. The indecency is glaring; but because I am certain you do not act upon mean motives of personal pique, I shall only consider it as a political question; I mean with respect to its effects; for as to the question of Right in the H—— of C—— to act as they have done, it has been sifted to the uttermost; and every man's opinion, who is in a condition to form one, is already fixed. My own is established beyond the possibility of a doubt. It is in favor of the decision. (1) The arguments used to persuade your M—— to dissolve the Parliament are threatening of the hatred, the contempt, nay the hostile intentions of your people against you. You are represented as already fallen from the Throne, and seeking in every country and corner protection and refuge; and to complete the picture, every door is shut against you; expelled by the English, rejected by the Irish, betrayed by the Scotch, and in America perhaps received, but received under such conditions as you could not submit to.

Kings of England have been before now reduced to the greatest part of these hard alternatives—but never in such a cause. A King of England, whose intentions are upright, whose administration is firm, who supports his parliament, and is supported by them, has nothing to fear from party clamour. The bulk of the nation will always remain true to their own interests, and on no slight occasion will lend a hand to their own ruin, by unhinging the constitution. There have been times of delirium when even the Wise were infected; but there is a wide difference between going a criminal length upon grounds, and going the same criminal length upon no grounds. There is a wide difference between a King who flies in the face of his parliament, and one who supports it. Between a people just emerging from barbarism, and become sensible of the errors of a Gothic and imperfect constitution; and a people who enjoy a perfect and stable constitution, in which the rights of the King, and the liberties of the subject, are accurately defined; between a people heated with religious phrenzy, and a people who, to say no more, would not willingly become martyrs to any sect; and to sum up all, there is a mighty difference between a King who pretended to include every thing within the bounds of prerogative, and one whom a part of his subjects would force to use his prerogative for the destruction of that Liberty which they pretend to support.

For were your M—— disposed to take advantage of the phrenzy of those who invite you to dissolve the P——t, such a step would certainly end in an accession of power to the Crown; indeed should your intentions point that way, you would have a very different party to encounter: A party of some more weight in the state than those, who by calling themselves the Supporters (3) of the Bill of Rights, have thrown derision upon a respectable thing; but there is no occasion to argue upon a supposition which it would be injurious to you to make. You wish for no more power than the constitution gives you, and you will be maintained in the exercise of that, not by one part of your dominions or the other, not by this or that body of men, but by the best and most respectable, the most numerous, the wisest, and the bravest of all.

And what are these petitions (4) for the dissolution of P——t, under the shadow of which this madman has dared to threaten your M——y? Do we not know by whom, and what means they have been promoted? Are not they the object of ridicule, even to those who obtain them, to those who sign them, and to those who present them at your throne? Yet were they in supposition as serious as they are ludicrous; in fact, what proportion do the petitioners bear to the body of your subjects? This which the faction displays as an argument of its strength, is a convincing proof of its weakness. Considering the activity and arts that have been used, the petty interests that have conspired, and many other circumstances, it does honour to the nation that their number is not double; an honour which I hope it will preserve, notwithstanding the efforts of a faction, which in its headlong eagerness to get into power, scruples not to hazard the kingdom's safety; and notwithstanding the invectives of Junius, who after having exhausted all the food which the characters of subjects could afford to his malevolence, dares to raise his slanderous voice against the sacred character of his S——n.

MODESTUS.

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4 Crown = Majesty. 7 Sovereign. = Parliament. 9 House Commons (1) In placing Col. Lutterel in y^e. House of Commons in Stead of M^r Wilkes. vid pa. 535—538—550. Vol. 2. (2) Gn^l. Wilkes (3) See the rise of that Society pa. 478. Vol. 2. (4) Turn to Index for Petitions Vol. 2